

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. APRIL 11 1865.

NO. 446.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES & CO.
FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
new papers published in the west.

STATEMENT
OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with a law, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis (part in the safe of the Company), \$ 60,827 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call by Board of Directors on 60 days notice 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest 110,001 08

Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,653 64

Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest 550 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 049 43

Revenue stamps 45 95

Total \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due none.

3d. " " " due none.

4th. Losses unadjusted none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy, \$3,000, 1 policy, \$1,000 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liability on policies in force as follows, viz.: 630 policies in force insuring in the aggregate 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful renoucement. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with *deteriorum tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depono and say, and each for himself say, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, upon unnumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, so that the above described investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date therof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. KEENON, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort; May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 16th day of May, 1864.

E.D. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That A.G. Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be found to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements aforesaid referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

E.D. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by

A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 8, 1864.—\$29.

MISCELLANY.

There is no Death.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shores;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disgorge
To feed the hungry blossoms they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless eld.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into blos, they now
Adorn immortal blos.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile ton bright,
Or hearts the pure for talant and vioe,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the sinns,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe
To His—there are no dead.

TRUE POLITENESS.

"Why, Grace Sommers, what are you doing?" muttered Annie Sommers, with a frown, as her sister made room beside her for a poor and shabbily dressed woman, who had that moment entered the city passenger car in which they were riding.

"You are not sure but that you admit a pick-pocket alongside of you, or some other improper character."

"I'll take all the risk of that, dear sister," answered Grace, in a low tone, so as not to be overheard by her poor neighbor. "The only crime, I trust, in this case, is poverty."

"Nor should I wonder at it, Annis,"

answered Mrs. Sommers, who had witnessed the whole scene, "for you do nothing to make her like you. You never speak to her politely, as a lady should do, but order her about as though she were without feeling. You should be more polite to servants."

"Polite to servants, indeed!" echoed Annie, "is enough to be polite to one's equals."

"No, my dear," remonstrated her mother, "there is even less reason in being polite to one's equals, for one who is on the same standing as ourselves may resent impoliteness, whereas a servant has to bear with it."

"Yes," interposed Mr. Sommers, who had that moment entered the room, and who had overheard the conversation. "It is as cowardly for a person to speak impolitely to a servant, as it is for a large man to talk advantage of a small one."

"Oh, father!" cried Annie, pausing at her father's words, "not cowardly!"

"I contend it," replied Mr. Sommers, with some severity. "Take yourself for instance. Would you dare to address such language to Fanny Austin or Mrs. Broadacres, or, in short, to any one but poor creature who could not possibly resent it?"

The tears came into Annie's eyes at three harsh words, yet she could not but acknowledge their justice. The carriage, however, being announced just then, all other thoughts were banished in the anticipation of the pleasure to come.

When Annie and Grace arrived, the fine saloons of the Austria were already crowded. The party was in honor of a gentleman cousin of the family, who had lately returned from Europe, where he had won much fame, and many more substantial honors. Although but thirty-five years of age, he was already considered one of the first sculptors of modern times. His chief d'oeuvres were known wherever art was recognized; and wealth and honors were showered on him in one constant stream upon his head. He was fine-looking too, and, moreover, had come home, as was said, to choose him a wife. As a natural consequence all the girls were wild to see, and perhaps, captivate him. Annie's first thought was of the poor woman whom she had spoken so rudely, and she wondered if Mr. Seymour, for so he was called, had overheard her. She hoped not, for many stories had already reached her through Fannie Austin, of his extreme particularity in this respect, and she well knew that should her impolite words have been overheard, her beauty would avail her little.

This was Annie's second lesson this evening, but the moral was destined to be still more deeply impressed.

Mr. Seymour had made a great impression upon her, for the first time in her life she felt that she could "love, honor and obey" that man. On his part he seemed to be attracted by her beauty, her grace and charming manners, yet there was something that told her well that she could never gain his heart.

On the contrary, after a short time, his attention began to grow lax, and before the evening was over, she had the mortification of seeing him monopolized by her much plainer and unprepossessing sister.

Somewhat later in the evening, Craig Mathews, Carl Seymour's intimate friend, found him in the gentleman's dressing-room, where he had escaped for an instant to obtain a little fresh air, for the atmosphere of the crowded rooms below was almost suffocating.

The somewhat giddy girl entered the white marble doorway of the store, in whose window was displayed the beautiful silk in question—dragging her younger, but more sedate sister, in with her.

The evening of the party came, and Rose,

Mrs. Sommers maid servant, had descended from the young ladies' dressing-room in somewhat of a temper. She had been called upon to assist Annie Sommers in completing her toilet, for Grace needed no assistance, preferring to wait upon herself; and was now giving her experience, in confidence to the cook, who had stopped wiping her dishes to listen.

"Faith, there's no getting along with Miss Annie at all, at all," said Rose. "She's as snappish as an old maid; and faith I shouldn't wonder if it's an old maid she'll turn out, either. It's nothin' but 'bore' and 'theres,' 'Quick, do this—do that,' and never a civil word out of her. Now, there's Miss Graco, may the Heavens preserve her! I'd go to the end of the world for her, for she never asks me to do anything, but she says, if you please, Rose, just as polite as though I was make."

"Very good," retorted his friend, "but where will you find one more likely to render you happy than Annie Sommers? Is she not beautiful, intelligent and graceful? She may be all of these, indeed; but she has not the qualifications that I am looking for. Annie Sommers, among other things, is not polite."

"Not polite?" Annie Sommers asked. "Excuse me, Carl, but that is absurd! Why, she is full of compliment, and, in fact overladen with forms."

"Yes with forms and compliment!—what I call 'out door politeness.' To persons whom she meets in society she shows much of what the world terms good manners. But the veritable, true politeness, arises from a kindliness of heart, and is exercised as much towards the poor and needy as towards the rich and powerful. It is as much in vogue at home, in the domestic circle, as amid the court of a sovereign. It is a jewel that becomes any dress, that may be worn with a morning wrapper as well as with silks and satins."

"True," ejaculated his friend, in amazement. "But how is it you know Annie Sommers so well already?"

"I will tell you," replied Carl Seymour, and he related the incident of the car.

"At first," he said, "I was attracted by the extreme beauty of the elder, but upon seeing that all my sympathies were enlisted in favor of her more polite sister. Yes, Craig, from that moment I vowed that if I could gain Grace Sommers' heart, I would make her my bride, from that moment I loved her."

And Carl Seymour did gain little Grace's heart, for each interview disclosed new and binding traits between them, while every one who knew the sisters intimately, confessed that what Grace Sommers wanted in beauty, she more than made up in manners, for she possessed that jewel suited for any dress, and more precious than money or beauty—true politeness.

Something had gone wrong with Annie's dress; a spray of the sweet lilies of the valley was disarranged, or something else; and poor Rose had no sooner made her appearance than the torrent of her wrath was let loose.

"Stupid! Awkward!" and many other unkind and consequently impolite epithets, were showered upon the helpless maid's head, until at last she was sent down stairs sobbing bitterly, at the cruel words of her young mistress.

"Nothing would persuade me," exclaimed Annie, as she disappeared out the door, "but that girl tries to annoy me on purpose."

"Nor should I wonder at it, Annis," answered Mrs. Sommers, who had witnessed the whole scene, "for you do nothing to make her like you. You never speak to her politely, as a lady should do, but order her about as though she were without feeling. You should be more polite to servants."

"Polite to servants, indeed!" echoed Annie, "is enough to be polite to one's equals."

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1865.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals constraining the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

VICTORY

Surrender of Lee!

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, April 9—9 P. M.

This Department has just received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on terms proposed by General Grant. The details will be given as speedily as possible.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

HONORABLE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

April 9—4 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying and the additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen.

April 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the order contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant General Grant.

April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Comdg. C. S. A.:

Your note of this day is but this moment (11:50 A. M.) received. In consequence of having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg, I am thus writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. A notice sent to me on the road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, April 8, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Comdg. C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms: to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate, the officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of his command, and the arms, artillery, and public property to be parked or stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, or their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as he observes his parole and the laws in force where he may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

HONORABLE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

April 9, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

April 9, 1865, 9:30 P. M.

To Lieutenant-General Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which this day has crowned you and the gallant army under your command. Accept the thanks of this Department and of the Government and of the people. Their reverence and honor have been deserved and will be given to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your command for all time.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[The correspondence alluded to in the above we will give in our next paper. Our boys are too happy to work to-day.]

Glory to God in the Highest.

On yesterday morning the joyful tidings were received of the surrender of Gen. Lee with his entire army. To stop the further effusion of blood and still to strew his desire for peace, Gen. Grant called upon Gen. Lee to give up the contest. Gen. Lee in his answer shews his belief that his surrender would result in peace, and on the terms already offered by Mr. Lincoln. So he has surrendered, his entire army laying down their arms and returning to their homes, under parole not to take up arms again until regularly exchanged.

This news will gladden the hearts of all our people. They are to-day rejoicing at the triumph of their country over those who have attempted her destruction, and at the assurance that the Republic still survives in all her strength and power. They rejoice, too, at the near return of those who have so greatly wronged their native land, to their allegiance, and to their old duties and privileges in the Union. They rejoice at the dawn of peace which, lighting up the darkness that has so long enveloped the land, shows us the Old Union purified by the sprinkling of blood, strengthened by the conflict, and made glorious by the toils and privations and sacrifices which have been endured. Through much tribulation the warring sections of our land are entering into the bonds of unity and peace, and they will never again be broken. The victories of the past week give assurance to this hope and foundation for this great joy.

Amid the happiness of our people to-day, the hearts of all are filled with gratitude towards Lt. Gen. Grant and his gallant and noble Generals and all the brave soldiers who have won for the nation this great victory. Their calm enduring, their patient suffering, their noble self-sacrifice, their unflinching courage, their heroic deeds, will live in the grateful memory of the Republic as long as the Republic shall live. In its deepest niche is a place for those who have fallen in their country's defense and whose ears are deaf to the cries of triumph which now ring throughout the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A redeemed nation will ever delight to do them honor, for through their blood this glorious redemption is ours,—through their death we have life; at their graves stands an angel clothed in white whispering to us of a bright future for our country of unity, peace and love. May eternal peace be theirs who have thus given their lives for ours!

From the beginning of the struggle in which we have been engaged for the past four years, the success of the Union cause has appeared to us a certainty. Yet this truth has not merely been based upon the almost inexhaustible resources of our country both in men and in all the material necessary to carry on a protracted struggle. Nor has it chiefly been based upon this. Our confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Government in its war upon the rebellion, has been founded upon our idea of the mission of our Republic and a belief in the expressed willingness of our Government to receive back and pardon the past, a still more terrible responsibility rests upon them—they will not have peace and the war must be pressed. How far, it is for the rebels to say. Our Government has gone as far as it can go in its offer of peace and pardon. Now it must fight on—there is no alternative left—till the Confederacy is forced to ask for a cession of the war with the terms already offered. At any moment they will accept peace, the war will end.

The Army and Navy Journal of the 25th ultimo, contains the whole of the report of Major General Thomas on the Operations of the Army under his command from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865. The Journal says of it: "The document is elaborate, soldierly, and interesting. The campaign it rehearses is rounded and complete, its memorable victories beyond possibility of recall by the enemy. It received the hearty commendation of Sherman, as it had previously of the whole country—General Thomas, having finished his great task, now seems more the spectator than the participant of the grand closing scenes of the rebellion. But for being the best officer to whom to assign one-half of the double campaign projected at Atlanta, he would, undoubtedly, now be leading the chief wing in Sherman's victorious columns. As it is, the Western field is left in his control. Holding Tennessee he keeps shut, as the phrase goes, the back-door of the Confederacy, that no egress from Richmond may be furnished thither. The Nashville campaign will be remembered as one of the most decisively triumphant of the war."

The fall of Richmond has been followed by the rout of Lee's army. There was no intention on either side that Richmond should be evacuated as Savannah, Wilmington and Charleston had been. Gen. Grant proposed the reduction of the rebel Capital, but at the same time also the destruction of the rebel army. So every avenue of escape was guarded. The rebel Government did not propose to forsake their Capital unless they were forced to do so. And they professed to believe that no force could drive them from their stronghold. The necessity of holding Richmond was acknowledged. The Enquirer said, "The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of respect and authority towards the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederacy." Such a movement was evidently looked upon as a great disaster. The evacuation then had not commenced when Grant advanced for the capture of the Capital. All the indications around and in the city plainly reveal the fact that the disaster was forced upon Lee, and that it came upon him suddenly and unexpectedly. It was then with a conquered army that Lee fled from before the Federal advance. His flight was marked by a rapid "disintegration of the army," and when again he was brought to bay by General Grant's forces a complete rout was the consequence. His ablest Generals have been captured together with thousands of prisoners and many guns. If the pursuit can be followed up the remnant of the Confederate force will be taken. Thus both the rebel Capital and army have fallen into our hands, or rather have been by main force won from the enemy, while Davis and his Cabinet are scattered and skulking fugitives. In what now can they hope? What pretext remains for persisting in the war on the part of the rebels? They themselves have torn out the corner stone of their structure, and now their Capital and army are gone. The offers of peace made by President Lincoln stand open for their acceptance and the erring States will be welcomed back to their old places and privileges, if only they will give up their rebellion. This war has been forced upon our Government, and its entire responsibility is with the rebellious States. It still must continue, in view of the boplessness of their cause and the expressed willingness of our Government to receive back and pardon the past, a still more terrible responsibility rests upon them—they will not have peace and the war must be pressed. How far, it is for the rebels to say. Our Government has gone as far as it can go in its offer of peace and pardon. Now it must fight on—there is no alternative left—till the Confederacy is forced to

succeed, and that that have met, under rebel auspices, for the last time. He thinks that if Johnston makes a stand, it will be at Rolesville, six miles northeast of Raleigh, and that place, though it does not cover Raleigh, is a position of great natural strength. The people from all sections of North Carolina were bringing a great pressure to bear upon the State authorities in favor of immediate return to the Union, which a majority of the Legislature assents to. If Governor Vance can be brought over, who now manifests a disposition to yield, Raleigh is to be surrendered by him to Sherman.

The Rebel Cause Abroad.

A letter by the last steamer says: "The continued disasters to the rebels only serve to throw their friends here into greater dependency. Lingubrious countenances are seen on every side. A good many affect to believe that the rebels are still able to achieve their independence. Their looks, though, belie their words. I have it now in my power to contradict a most mischievous falsehood that has been current here for the last year or two. It has been repeatedly stated here that the Emperor Napoleon has often solicited her Majesty's government to join him in recognizing the Confederacy. A gentleman direct from Paris, who is intimate with the Emperor, assures me that there is not a word of truth in the statement; and I know my informant has a full opportunity of knowing. I have since talked with some well informed politicians on the subject, and they say that the statement of the wish of the Emperor to recognize has never been made by any cabinet minister here. So that bad penny is nailed to the counter."

W. A. PAYNE, Special Agent of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, will remain in Frankfort until the expiration of the present week. We advise these of our friends who have not yet taken out a policy to go at once and secure one. The Company is one of the best in America. Call or send a note to the Capitol Hotel.

By the order of the Governor 100 rounds were fired last evening in honor of the surrender of Gen. Lee with his army.

Jeff. Davis' Valedictory Proclamation April 1st.

WHEREAS, In the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, nor to speak of the Chief Magistrate himself, the Vice-President, and the members of the two congressional bodies, I do therefore, by virtue of the power vested in my two heels, proclaim my intention to travel instantaneously in company with all the officers of the Confederate States Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may yet be granted to me.

To such persons as are in array against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty, on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic population.

Under the circumstances, slavery had better be abolished.

The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found "up a stump" on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Last Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers to the Confederate loan, I return sincere thanks.

Maj. Gen. Grant, U. S. A., will please see that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of slaveholders' confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so. So has Gen. Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his last year's salary. The Confederate Treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valve. Gen. Lee thinks that we have seen the last of this tritacock war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

The United States persists in refusing to recognize the confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office-seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings. Fellow-citizens, farewell.

JEFF. DAVIS,

President Confederate States of America.

At Richmond, April 1.

In your last paper a call was made

upon me by "Many Friends" to permit my name to be announced as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature of Kentucky. It would be false delicacy in me to say that I did not feel gratified that many of my friends in this country have thought me worthy of so important a trust. During my whole life I have never sought any public office, notwithstanding I have been for years past an active canvasser for my friends in almost every political contest which has taken place in this country. I have often thought so. So has Gen. Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his last year's salary. The Confederate Treasury being light, I think I will take it in my valve. Gen. Lee thinks that we have seen the last of this tritacock war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

The justice and duty of the nation in its struggle for life are also assurances of its success. That life it was bound to defend and preserve, no matter whether the attack came from domestic or foreign enemies. The Administration would have been as foul a traitor as Davis himself had it failed to put forth all the energies of the nation for its preservation. All the interests of freedom required the sustaining of the Union cause against secession and rebellion. For it is the cause of Government against anarchy; it is the cause of patriotism against selfish ambition; it is the cause of principle against prejudice and passion; it is the cause of a national majority against a sectional minority. This being the true state of the struggle the cause must triumph, just as in the contest between truth and error the former must always prevail. The South entered upon the rebellion with a lie in its right hand—the apologies made to the slaveholding States and to the world for the Secession movement contained not even the semblance of truth. Could it then succeed? Never. Such has been our belief from the first. Late events must strengthen this faith in all who have shared it. In view of the calm determination of the Government to prosecute the war at whatever need cost, the spirit of the rebellion is broken, and the combined armies of Johnston and Lee will not outnumber the joint armies of Sherman and Schofield. He also states that the Legislature openly admit that there is no possible hope for the Confederacy to

succeed, and that that have met, under rebel auspices, for the last time. He thinks that if Johnston makes a stand, it will be at Rolesville, six miles northeast of Raleigh, and that place, though it does not cover Raleigh, is a position of great natural strength. The people from all sections of North Carolina were bringing a great pressure to bear upon the State authorities in favor of immediate return to the Union, which a majority of the Legislature assents to. If Governor Vance can be brought over, who now manifests a disposition to yield, Raleigh is to be surrendered by him to Sherman.

The fall of Richmond has been followed by the rout of Lee's army. There was no intention on either side that Richmond should be evacuated as Savannah, Wilmington and Charleston had been. Gen. Grant proposed the reduction of the rebel Capital, but at the same time also the destruction of the rebel army. So every avenue of escape was guarded. The rebel Government did not propose to forsake their Capital unless they were forced to do so. And they professed to believe that no force could drive them from their stronghold. The necessity of holding Richmond was acknowledged. The Enquirer said, "The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of respect and authority towards the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederacy." Such a movement was evidently looked upon as a great disaster. The evacuation then had not commenced when Grant advanced for the capture of the Capital. All the indications around and in the city plainly reveal the fact that the disaster was forced upon Lee, and that it came upon him suddenly and unexpectedly. It was then with a conquered army that Lee fled from before the Federal advance. His flight was marked by a rapid "disintegration of the army," and when again he was brought to bay by General Grant's forces a complete rout was the consequence. His ablest Generals have been captured together with thousands of prisoners and many guns. If the pursuit can be followed up the remnant of the Confederate force will be taken. Thus both the rebel Capital and army have fallen into our hands, or rather have been by main force won from the enemy, while Davis and his Cabinet are scattered and skulking fugitives. In what now can they hope? What pretext remains for persisting in the war on the part of the rebels? They themselves have torn out the corner stone of their structure, and now their Capital and army are gone. The offers of peace made by President Lincoln stand open for their acceptance and the erring States will be welcomed back to their old places and privileges, if only they will give up their rebellion. This war has been forced upon our Government, and its entire responsibility is with the rebellious States. It still must continue, in view of the boplessness of their cause and the expressed willingness of our Government to receive back and pardon the past, a still more terrible responsibility rests upon them—they will not have peace and the war must be pressed. How far, it is for the rebels to say. Our Government has gone as far as it can go in its offer of peace and pardon. Now it must fight on—there is no alternative left—till the Confederacy is forced to

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G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the French Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—W^e Side Scott St. bet Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1862-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 8, 1862-tf.

LYSANDER HORN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the French Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1862-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN.
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, doo'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1862-tf.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VAN WINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VAN WINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1862-tf.

Diarrhea

AND
FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHELOERA MIXTURE!

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Campbell has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willliam Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special indemnities to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of coffin trimmings, all of which are intended to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. E. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 28, 1862-w&t&w3.

G. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, and as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Post Office.

August 13, 1862-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the sanguine murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1862, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 6½ inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1862-w&t&w3.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 20-6m.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 4, 1862.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, April 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the members.

G. W. GWYN, Master Commissioner.
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.

March 28—w&t&w3.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1862, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this the 21st day of February, A. D. 1862, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 29, 1862-w&t&w3.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1862.

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Leave Nicholasville 11:10 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.

Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.

Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1862-f.

MONTEZUMA'S
ANTI-CHELOERA MIXTURE!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and emollients, which are physiologically acknowledged to be of great propagation value. Since that time Mr. A. G. Campbell has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willliam Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of

Strickland's Anti-Cheleora Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cheleora Mixture. If you suffer from Diarrhea and Dysentry try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cheleora Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.

May 25, 1862-w&t&w3.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black Green,
Dark Blue,
Light Blue,
French Blue,
Claret Brown,
Maroon,
Orange,
Red,
Purple,
Royal Purple,
Crimson,
Dove Gray,
Light Brown,
Snuff Brown,
Cherry,
Cassis,
Dove Gray,
Light Brown,
Fawn Drob,
Fawn Drob,
Light Fawn.

For Dying Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over them, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1862-w&t&w3.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the

BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a

large lot of CANEEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny,

and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lower market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. S. BLACK.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

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ing. By order of the members.

G. W. GWYN, Master Commissioner.

Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.

March 28—w&t&w3.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worth the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in a short time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TRANS.—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends